n the Realm of

A Cure for Care.

Written for The Star by Rev. Dr. Donald C. MacLeod, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Philippians, iv:6,7.

phere and give us a fairer day.

come down to the plain of our experience

"Human bodies are sic fools

For a' their colleges and schools:

For when no real ills perplex them

between the steamer and wharf, to be

to be sold as a slave into Egypt; to be

imprisoned there as a malefactor; but

these were the successive steps in God's

way of His exaltation to influence and im-

that he was driven to be an exile in the

desert; but it was God's way of training

him to be the great prophet and emanci-

pator. David thought it was strange that

as God's anointed he should be a miserable

God's way of preparing him for his exalted

mission. McKinley thought it was hard

to be defeated by Thomas B. Reid for the

speakership, but it was God's way for him

to the presidency. The newspapers told

us of a "political coup" in 1900 that would

shelve Mr. Roosevelt forever politically

by making him Vice President-if the

rumor was true. There was an over-rul-

ing Providence preparing the way to the

presidency of the United States. Have I

not said enough to show that God moves

in a mysterious way He leads us some-

times through dark paths. What seems

to us life's greatest calamities, from

God's viewpoint are unspeakable bless-

fall and cripple ourselves over the events

stones to higher things. As God's chil-

stones toward the higher life. All the

ships of God are coming our way. "All

things are working together for our good."

I have not said enough when I say dis-

way! How is it a sin? Listen! God says:

"Do not steal, do not kill and do not be

anxious." He uses the same language in

reference to worrying as he does in regard

to stealing. Distraction is a sin in that

it disobeys a divine command, distrusts

promises, hinders our possibilities of use-

fulness and service, sours our temper and

destroys our happiness. Anxiety does not

represent the manly attitude of the soul in

the presence of life's problems. It repre-

There is escape for all. The text prescribes

danger it will have perfect peace. We are

In the hour of responsibility and perplexity

"Let your request be known to God." Oh,

Worry in our lives is the veriest folly.

that God would have us use as stepping

They make enow themsel's to vex them."

Jesus Christ, during his earthly ministry, | worry let us remember that many of the opened the eyes of the blind, healed the cleuds in our sky are not storm clouds paralytic and the leper-but in joyous amazement in the presence of his mastery over physical ills, we are likely to forget that He showed an equal supremacy over mental and spiritual ills. Jesus not only said to the blind, "See;" and to the Let us learn a lesson from the poet's wise paralytic, "Arise take up thy bed and philosophy: with the anxieties and cares of the 'Consider the lilles of the field how his glory was not arrayed like against us are really working in our favor. cast into the oven, shall He not | boat on which he expected to take passage. much more clothe you, oh ye of little faith? Be not therefore anxious saying, What



Rev. D. C. MacLeod, D.D.

etc. For after all these do the Gentiles seek, but your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things."

The text is the echo of this remarkable teaching of our Savior from the heart-experience of Paul. "In nothing be anxious; everything let your requests be God, that passeth all understanding, shall guard your hearts and minds, in Christ

The conditions of society are eminently favorable for anxiety and distraction. The plague is already devouring our generation. the text, "In nothing be anxious," etc. Nodisease at its worst-"distraction," which is a more literal translation than "anxiety." ning flashes-they prophesy a storm-and we worry in anticipation of being overrainstorm the momentary cloudiness has

soul was consumed with anxiety. In the all children of God by faith in Jesus Christ. stood by her dying bedside in one of our to God. If we can rest upon the bosom of

God intervened, and the clouds that

the kingdom and glory of her blessed Lord. enter into every experience of our lives. anticipate, there will come a more glorious | ing shall guard our hearts and lives through

Ancient Coins Found in Afghanistan.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is said to have received a letter from his son, Prince Inayatulla Khan, announcing that, while constructing a road in the Kohistan Illaqua. treasure was found at the village of Zama, consisting of gold and silver coins of ancient kings. Two companies of sappers and miners had been dispatched, under the command of Col. Mohammed Nabi Khan, to guard the treasure. On reading this news. the ameer said, in durbar at Jelialabad. that it was to him a God-send help in the performance of his duties toward his subjects. Subsequently another letter was re-ceived from Sirdar Abdulla Tekhi, governor of Balakh, stating that while some peasants were preparing their land for cultivation they came upon some ruins, which, on further examination, proved to be wall inclosures of a ruined city. The governor himself visited the spot and found the ruins of a large city, with some gold coins, the inscriptions on which nobody could read. Kaffir city existed in the vicinity, which had been destroyed long since, and that in

sunshine. When disposed to fret and Jesus Christ." to guard the place well and make excava

tions to discover the treasure, ordering that

everything found is to be dispatched with

care to Kabul. Lecture on China.

Albert J. Osgood, who for many years was in business at Shanghai, China, gave a talk last evening for the Y. P. S. C. E. at New York Avenue Presbyterlan Church. His subject was "The Hangehow Bore," and he showed pictures taken of the recordbreaking bore-over thirty feet high, and of the great damage it did to the embankments and surrounding country. His pic-tures of the Grand canal, included old pagodas, pilos and curious bridges. He also showed some slides of Chinese social life.

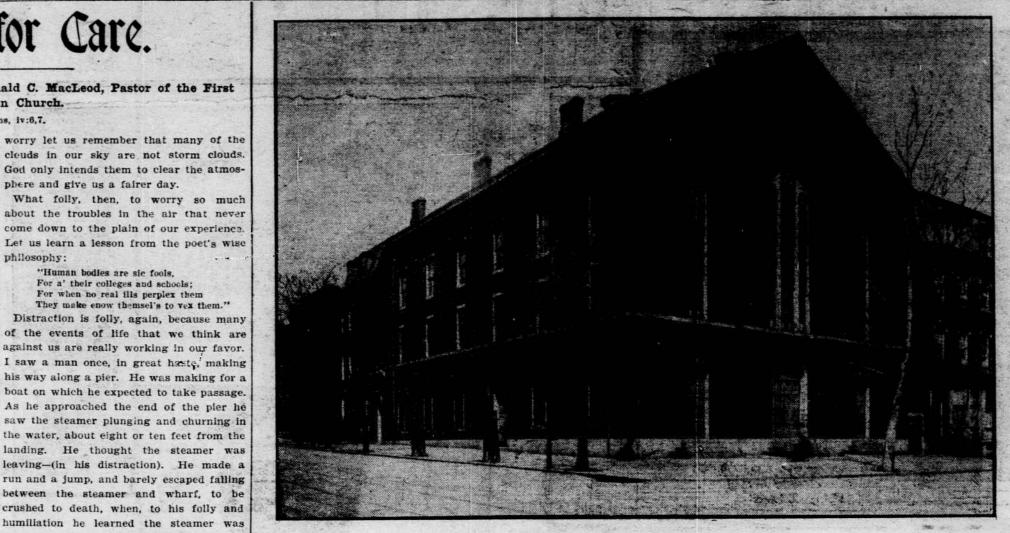
It is announced that the following colored year and will preach farewell sermons today: Rev. Drs. P. A. Wallace of Metropolitan, W. H. Davenport of Union Wesley. S. L. Carrothers of Galbraith, W. A. Blackwell of John Wesley and Logan Johnson of Trinity. Bishop Clinton will be asked at the conference at Carlisle next week to kings. Some of the coins were sent to the amer for inspection. This discovery was also regarded as a good omen by the amer, and he has written to the governor amer, and he has written to the governor amer for words.

It is clear to me that the coins were sent to the allight they become subject to all the must have sent."

The manancy (Weish) at the coins were sent to the allight they become subject to all the must have sent."

The Minister.—"Well, my dear, the Lord taketh away. Blessed by the Rev. A. W. Graves of Falls Church, association. It is clear to me that the as
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MT. VERNON PLACE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH. (Photo by a Staff Photographer.)

SOUTHERN METHODISTS PLAN REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH HERE

this week on the proposition to erect a representative church building in this city, and reported a resolution calling on the church at large to raise \$200,000, if Mount Vernon Church, in this city, would become responsible for \$75,000 additional for that purpose. A plan of campaign for the raising of the \$200,000 was also submitted. The plans for the erection of a representative church of this denomination here, it

at a cost of \$2,000,000 by the devoted Chris-

of pews, seating 5,000 persons. The new

Christian Science temple, to be dedicated

in Boston on June 10, is one of the most

The corner stone was laid on July 16.

1904. The dimensions of the building are:

On St. Paul street, 236 feet; Falmouth

street, 144 feet; Norway street, 144 feet.

The floor area of the auditorium is 25,000

square feet. The extreme height, including

the cupola, is 224 feet. The dome is 82 feet

in diameter. The height of the auditorium

The architectural style is Italian renals-

sance. The materials are New Hampshire

story and Bedford stone above. The semi-

semi-glazed terra cotta. The interior is fin-

ished in Bedford stone and marble, with

plaster for the great arches and ceiling.

The staircases are of bronze, marble, Bed-

ford stone and iron, and the lighting fix-

Big Bob Gailey, the greatest center rush

Princeton ever knew, who hammered his

way to fame in her championship foot ball

team in the 90s, has been a Y. M. C. A. sec-

retary at Tientsin, China, for seven years.

He is back on his furlough, bigger than

ever. He has bulked large in the new edu-

cation of the new China, and has come back

to his old alma mater for \$25,000. The

Tientsin association has occupied the hun-

dred-room mansion of a mandarin. Some

of these rooms have been fitted up with the

latest scientific apparatus, stereopticons and

X-ray machines. Now that the old system

of education and study for degrees based on

books over 1,500 years old has been swept

aside, young men of China are eager to

Gailey's associate, Prof. C. H. Robertson,

who was a promising and clever young

science professor in a western university,

has taught them that the eclipse of the

moon was not, as the old Chinese "science"

taught-"the moon being eaten up by a dog

and that drums and tomtoms should be

sounded to drive away the dog'-and his

demonstration of electricity, as a young Chinaman said, "knocks our theory of the god of thunder and conjuring him against your enemies all to pieces." By a big ter-

your enemies all to pieces." By a big ter-restial globe four feet in diameter he shows

them that the earth is round and that

China is not the only country on the earth. By the magic lantern he shows views of

Egypt and its ancient civilization which has

which religion has been a factor in their progress. These exhibitions bring crowds

of intelligent men to the Y. M. C. A. to

Gailey is asking for \$25,000 to buy a \$10.-

000 scientific equipment for further demonstration and \$7,500 a year for two years to

send out and support secretaries to work

with him among the literati, young business

alumni, Cleveland H. Dodge, Robert Gar-rett, Lucius H. Miller, are his committee

for receiving funds. A \$30,000 building has

The association's supporters and Gailey's friends in Tientsin have been men of influence in the new order of things, such as the new national secretary of education. Government

ernment school students are brought to the

dreds of men and boys attending these asso-ciation classes are members of the organi-zation, attend its Bible classes and religious services on Sunday. They come to the Y. M. C. A. for Christian as well as scientific

One of the annual features of the Tientsi

One of the annual features of the Tientsin association is a three-day meeting which is attended by business men, students and officials of the country, when the "great learning," which is the heart of the leading Chinese classics, is treated from a Christian point of view by the college-trained secretaries of the associations and the missionaries. The students have taken to American Athletics and physical training as

aries. The students have taken to American athletics and physical training as heartily as to its science and education.

Dr. Arthur H. Smith, author and missionary, after making a study of the association's new and unique service in China, wrote: "To gain the passive good will of

ssociation for special lectures and scien-

demonstrations. Nearly all of the hun-

men and the boys of China.

their own kingdom.

Y. M. C. A. MISSIONARY

remarkable churches in America.

from the floor is 108 feet.

FOOT BALL PLAYER A

ings. What folly, then, by anxiety, to tian Scientists. It has a mile and a half

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS'

The largest church in this country is | tures are of bronze. The pews and wood-

nearing completion in Boston, being built work are mahogany. The floors are marble.

erful fans.

in the country.

with the old church.

its strong points."

learn what there is outside of the walls of Great Progress During Forty Years-

The church extension committee reported favorably to the general conference of the M. E. Church South at Birmingham, Ala., this week on the proposition to erect at the membership of the new church, and in this week on the proposition to erect at the membership of the new church, and in the new church are new church. every sense the entity of the Mount Ver-non place organization will be retained.

It is for these reasons that the Mount Vernon Church is asked to contribute \$75,-000 toward the project, this being the esti-mated value of that church's present holdings.
A church building costing \$275,000 will be

There are about one and one-half miles o

pews. The building is fireproof, and there

are twelve exit doorways and seven broad marble staircases. The church is heated

by indirect steam and ventilated with fil-tered air, which is forced into the building

through the steam coils by means of pow-

The great organ is placed behind a read-

er's platform. It has an architectural stone

screen and is an imposing feature of the interior. There is also an echo organ. This

organ is said to be one of the most perfect

Everywhere that conditions would allow

the sculptor has enhanced its beauty. On

the two grand entrances the architect has

placed the most lavish adornment. Both of these are surmounted by Byzantine domes. On the Falmouth and Norway

street sides are cloister porches connected

In 1895 the First Church of Christ, Scien-

tist, known as the mother church, was dedicated in Boston. Now this denomina-

tion has more than 900 places of worship

sociation is doing a work in China secon

sion work has been able to do but little.

America, made a special study of the associations at Chicago and Washington, and

desired that it be extended throughout

At Hongkong non-Christian Chinese men

EGYPT-1865, 1900, 1906.

The Value of Land Increased.

More than forty years ago I landed in

Egypt, then just beginning its downward

course from the apex of fictitious prosper-

ity caused by the American war. Almost

on the day that I left in 1890 Lord Cromer,

then Sir Evelyn Baring, was able to re-

port: "After a long struggle, during which

the solvency or insolvency of the country-

remained doubtful, the financial equilibrium

is secured." Now, after sixteen years,

again almost to a day, I return to find an

Egypt differing as much from the Egypt

I left in 1890 as that differed from the

Egypt I found in 1865. It would require

more space than you can give me and more

time than I can give you to attempt any

opinion, I am convinced that it is. Of course there exists some inflation and over-

speculation, and there are wildcat schemes but Egypt now, as in the time of Herodo tus, is the gift of the Nile, and with

promised by Chinese mandarins.

From the London Times.

and more than a million followers.

Episcopal and a Presbyterian movement for the erection of representative churches in this city. In the former instance it takes the form of a national Protestant Episco-pal Cathedral at St. Alban's, D. C., and in the latter instance is manifested in the re-cent union of the New York Avenue and Assembly's Presbyterian churches with a view to the development of a great insti-tutional organization and house of worship.

among the most costly ecclesiastical struc-tures of which this city can boast and lations. The natives, better educated than they formerly were, and with their social position improved by wealth, resent the extra-territorial rights granted to people many of whom are morally and socially inferior to themselves. Europeans of the better class are not unwilling to themselves. IMMENSE BOSTON CHURCH

munity. No one was more strongly than myself opposed to interference with the capitulations in the past. Now I am proconvinced that of real danger, and that their abolition by delegation to the Egyptian government under British responsibility is necessary if

better class are not unwilling to change a

system which favors only the criminal com-

Egypt's moral advance is to keep pace with interests which we have most at heart. Money is just as necessary for the successher material progress.

The third change is the moral tone of the officials. In 1865 corruption was the lifeblood of the government, from the Khedive Ismail to the lowest official. In 1890 it had disappeared from those administra-

tions under direct British control. In 1906 I will not say that it is non-existent, but it is limited, and, to pay vice's tribute to virtue, is at least regarded as disgraceful, except in one quarter, where it is an en-tirely new growth. Even in Ismail's time it pure white marble has been used, and at every point where art makes it permissible honors were given, if not by merit, at least by favor unadulterated by cash payment. Today titles of pashas and beys might al-most be quoted on the stock exchange. The brokers are editors of rival native papers, the purchasers are any one who for so cial or business purposes will pay the price, and the seller is the khedive. The matter is too openly discussed, commented upon and admitted, to be ignored, and creates the worst impression. I quote without comment the words of an Egyptian whose title was honorably acquired: "Have we not the right to ask that the Egyptian fountain of honor, under British control, should be as absolutely above suspicion as in importance to none other. For the men gathered in the association ordinary misshould imply, as a peerage or a knighthood The comraderie in the membership is one of sovereign without money or without price?" The only remedy is the obvious one, which Commissioner Tuan Fang, when visiting the authorities are unwilling to employ,

except in extremis. Some anxiety exists on account of the presence of Turkish troops seven miles west of Egypt's eastern frontier, which is defined as a line from Raffah to Akabah give nearly \$8,500 to sustain the association but which has never been delimitated. in that city, and in Shanghai Chinese men There is a natural tendency to see behind contribute \$6,500. At Tientsin \$8,400, or 94 the porte the influence of a western power, per cent of the expenses of the association, but nothing at present appears to justify is contributed by Chinese, irrespective of their religion.

W. J. Southam, secretary at Hongkong, is and that it will be diplomatically arranged now in this country raising \$60,000 to erect a building on a \$30,000 site which has been shortly in Constantinople.

Strange Injuries by Rails. From the Railway and Engineering Review.

It is well known that the tendency for rails to creep on trestles is frequently very strong. A section crew of the Terminal railroad of St. Louis recently had an unfortunate experience in removing a rail from one of the elevated tracks of that company.

The rails had been creeping and were un The rails had been creeping and were under heavy stress. One of them had buckled sidewise, and as the spikes were withdrawn it suddenly flew out of place, breaking the limbs of three of the workmen, one of whom had both legs broken just above the ankles. Still two other members of the crew were injured so seriously that they had to be taken to a hospital.

A similar accident occurred on the Union Pacific railroad some years ago. In that case the rail sprang out of place, striking the foreman and breaking his legs.

Medicine and Theology. From the New York Tribune.

The following story was told by John L. Mahin, in a recent address, of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, now of Brooklyn, when he was pastor of Central Church,

time than I can give you to attempt any appreciation of the progress, which, great as were my anticipations, has largely exceeded them. Nor is it necessary. Are they not written in the reports of the man to whom is mainly due, perhaps, the greatest administrative achievement of any nation? Nor do I wish to imitate fellow-tourists who, on the strength of a fortnight in Cairo and a week in Khartoum, feel qualified to deal authoritatively with complex questions upon which Lord Cromer is diffident. I wish in the barest manner possible to outline a few of the changes striking one who once knew Egypt and claims no longer to know it, and some of the difficulties causing apprehension to those who speak with authority.

The first fact is that the value of all landed property has increased in sixteen years five to seven fold. Is it a solid basis? I confess that, starting with the contrary opinion, I am convinced that it is. Of course there exists some inflation and over-Dr. Hillis had a number of doctors in his Chicago congregation. It was a fashionable church, but it didn't get Dr. Webster. He didn't go to church at all, but had the reputation of "making good" in his practice. Mrs. Hillis was taken sick one day and became so vary sick that her husband didn't came so very sick that her husband didn't want to take any chances, so he sent for Dr. Webster. He came, took care of Mrs. Hillis and she recovered.

Dr. Hillis called and said to the physi-

cian: "Doctor, I owe you a great deal. I would like to know the amount of your bill. I will pay you \$50 on account today and the rest as soon as I can, but I want to know the total amount. so that I can make ar-

the total amount, so that I can make arrangements to do so."

Dr. Webster looked at him for a minute and his characteristic reply showed his appreciation of Dr. Hillis, who "made good" in his own line, for he said: "I will tell you what I will do. I will keep Mrs. Hillis out of heeaven as long as I can, and you keep me out of hell as long as you can."

tus, is the gift of the Nile, and with a cultivative area yearly augmenting, with a crop which has doubled in sixteen yars, with reduced taxation, and expenditure dictated by that best of generosity, rigid economy. Egypt's future is secure so long as it is directed by the pilot who weathered the storm. But there lies the flaw. It is a one-man show; there is no second Cromer any more than there was a second Cromwell visible, and I venture to think his one fault would be the choice of his successor. He possesses himself such a power of infusing his personality into his subordinates The Minister's Wife,-"The new cook left this morning, the one you said the Lord

Episcopal Tercentennial.

Something About the Plans for the Big Celebration at Jamestown, Va., in 1907, by the Protestant Episcopal Church in This Country.

ing. One potent reason for this state of affairs is that we do not realize our corporate strength. There is no such thing as a muster roll of the men of the church.

"No appeal can be made to the whole body of the American churchman to unite in a corporate act of thanksgiving to God for our religious blessings, because no one knows who compose the body. We ought

to secure the names of all men in any way connected (whether as communicants or oc-

casional worshipers) with the parishes and congregations throughout the church.

answered this question by appointing a committee with authority to formulate a plan of campaign and put it into execu-

tion. The committee consists of the Right Rev. David H. Greer, chairman; Mr. George

C. Thomas, treasurer, and Mr. George W. Pepper, secretary. The secretary's office is 1438 Land Title building. Philadelphia.

"This central committee has addressed a

letter to every bishop of the church with-

in the limits of the United States, asking

for his co-operation in making the plan

operative within his diocese or missionary

district. Each bishop is asked to appoint a district committee of eight persons,

clergymen and laymen. It is suggested that the deputies to the late general con-

vention be named as committeemen, unless

the bishop prefers to select other persons.

Each district committee is expected to or-

ganize for work, and to engage in an activity similar in some respects to that of the state campaign committee of a political party. The central committee will furnish to the secretaries of the district committees leaflets, printed statements of the plan and such other decuments as any

the plan and such other documents as are

needed to enable each district secretary

to communicate with the rector of every parish and the minister of every congrega-

tion in his jurisdiction. As the result of this correspondence the clergy, either through their own efforts or with the help

of selected laymen, will prepare and trans-

mit to the secretaries of their respective

district committees, a parochial or congre-gational list of all men connected with the church, either as communicants, bap-tized members of the church, or occa-

sional worshipers. A duplicate of each lo-cal list will be sent by each district com-

mittee to the central committee, so that

the central committee will gradually accu-

mulate the material from which a cata-

logue or card index of the men of the

district committee, a parochial agency con-

sisting either of a committee or a single person, as may be determined after con-

sultation with the rector, will have begun

ing the men upon the list. Each man will

be asked in a face-to-face interview at

some time between now and the autumn of 1907, to unite in a great missionary

each congregation the work of interview-

Meanwhile under the direction of each

church can be made up.

knows who compose the body.

Members of the Protestant Episcopal | an individual is moved from time to time to Church in Washington and throughout give something. As a body we give nothing. One potent reason for this state of the United States are looking forward to the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Jamestown in 1907 and of the establishment of "English Christianity" in this country. Plans are afoot to mark the passing of the event with services at the ruins of the old church at Jamestown, now the only vestige remaining on the spot where the first English settlers landed in 1607. It will congregations throughout the church. Why not at once begin the work of preparing a muster roll of the church? If the work of compiling the list were successfully accomplished, the work of a personal appeal would be a relatively easy matter. "The board of missions, acting under the inspiration of a resolution introduced by Mr. George C. Thomas at one of the sessions of the board of missions in Boston, answered this question by appointing a probably be ever recalled that the first act of the Jamestown settlers on landing was to hold divine services, and in the first semblance of a structure that they made on these shores, consisting of a sallcloth stretched for a canopy, a board placed between two trees served for the communion table. On this same site a stone edifice was later erected, but later, when the locality was found to be unhealthy and the settlers moved to Williamsburg, this old church was abandoned. The famous old Bruton church became its

successor.

To commemorate this tercentennial a "missionary thank offering." or church-extension movement, is now being organized within the Protestant Episcopal Church. At the general convention of the church, held in Boston, Mass., in 1904, sitting as the board of missions, a resolution looking to this thank offering was passed.

This missionary thank offering is to be presented at the general convention in Richmond in 1907 by the men of the church, in "gratitude for three hundred years of English Christianity on American soil." The board of missions, which is a committee of the general convention, appointed Decemthe general convention, appointed December 13, 1904, from its membership a committee of three to formulate and put into execution a plan to insure such offering. That plan has been made known to every diocese and parish of the church through-out the country. The committee consists of Bishop David H. Greer, chairman; George C. Thomas, treasurer, and George Wharton

Pepper, secretary.

This committee, aided by the clergy of the United States, has set to its task with much spirit and judgment. Some of the most eloquent Episcopal divines have delivered sermons on the topic.

In writing of the movement Mr. Pepper

"Education is a great interest with us

Americans. We appropriate a very large

portion of the money raised by taxation to the support of our public schools. In addition to the payment of our debt in th's manner, we, as a nation, give munificent voluntary gifts to seminaries, colleges and universities. We like to count ourselves a religious people, and I suppose that we of the Protestant Episcopal Church are at least as zealous for the spread of Christ's kingdon as are any of our fellow citizens. We like to think that religion and education are the ful accomplishment of religious work as for educational work. Accordingly, we church church holds what she has) and for the conduct of our mission work in diocesan, domestic and foreign fields, by means of which the church struggles for the growth which is essential to life. During the last three years the money given for missions excepting the generous gifts from the Sur day schools and the woman's auxiliary, has been raised by means of an equitable dissionary districts of the total amount ap-

"This rational method of dividing up our common indebtedness in proportion to the ability of the debtors to pay is called, as every one knows, the apportionment. By means of this plan the church in 1904 succeeded in raising a sum for mission work in domestic and foreign fields equal to 83 cents from each communicant. But what free-will offerings are we making for the spread of the gospel to correspond to the lavish outpouring of private wealth in the interest of all forms of secular education? What money are we men of the church giving to promote the interests of Christianity, in addition to the payment of our small pro rata share of the common debt? Here and there

the importance of a definite, positive message. The vague assertions of some mod-ern pulpits have not weight or point enough to reach the masses who like to have truth presented to them in a form which they can grasp and understand. It is equally desirable that the plain people be made also to understand that religion is a good thing for this world as well as for the world to come and that the church is deeply interested in their happiness and welfare even though it does not lure them into the kingdom through the offer of ma-

And all these oddities in religion prove anew that man is incurably religious, that no motives appeal so strongly to him as the religious motives and that though he may mistake the path at times he must journey on until he finds the satisfaction of his spiritual longings. THE PARSON.

GOING TO NORFOLK.

Cardinal Gibbons Will Attend Celebration May 15.

Special Dispatch to The Star. NORFOLK, Va., May 12 .- Cardinal Gibbons, head of the Roman Catholic Church in America, will honor with his presence the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the Hospital St. Vincent DePaul in this city, which event occurs on the evening of Tuesday, May 15. Cardinal Gibbons will make the address of the occasion. Other speakers will be former Gov. Andrew Jackson Montague of Virginia, Dr. Virgil P. Gobney, surgeon-inchief at the hospital for ruptured and crippled and professor of orthopaedic surgery in Columbia College for Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and J. Allison Hodges, president of the University College of Medicine in Richmond. The meeting will be presided over by William H. Norfolk bar. The general committee on arrangements is composed of leading citizens of Norfolk irrespective of denomi-

Special Sermons. Special Sunday night sermons on "Some

Remarkable Conversions of the Bible," will be delivered at St. Mark's Lutheran Church, 8th and B streets southwest, by Rev. J. Luther Frantz, pastor, as follows: May 13, "The Conversion of a Rich Publican;" May 20, "The Conversion of a Hardhearted Man;" May 27, "The Conversion of a Proud Pharisee;" June 3, "The Conver-sion of the Three Thousand."

Rev. Dr. Weston Bruner, pastor of the Fifth Baptist Church, is at Chattaneoga, Tenn., attending the Southern Baptist convention. His pulpit will be filled today by Rev. T. P. Morgan, pastor of the Mahanoy (Welsh)

Sunday Morning Talk.

Religious Delusions—Their Cause and Cure. The odd, the fantastic and the cutre

forms of religious faith are bound to emerge at more or less regular intervals. They amuse the thoughtless onlooker, but they raise some grave questions for serious people to ponder. Why should there be such queer deviations from the conventional types of religion and why in this most enlightened of all the centuries should these fads flourish in different parts of the word

be sure, but the spread of knowledge has

a viceregent of the Almighty.

It is worth noting also that temporary benefits and blessings constitute a large part of the charm of such movements. Their adherents are encouraged to believe get power or position. It is the form of godliness that is most profitable for the godliness that is most profitable for the life that now is and consequently it appeals to this commercially minded age.

And what are we going to do about it—we people who regard these sporadic movements as nine parts humbug to one part sincerity? Well, in some cases we need not do anything at all. The house of cards often tumbles down of itself. Internal dissensions arise and as contending factions strive for supremacy the movement itself. sensons arise and as contenting lateries strive for supremacy the movement itself gets a body blow. Then there is always the likelihood of the return of sanity. The victims of religious hallucinations do not

cond thought. second thought.

Moreover it is too late in the world's history for any man to build up a sect around his own person. That is why such movements as Dowleism and Sanfordism are bound to collapse sooner or later. Crystallized about one name and one personality they become subject to all the muta-

thank offering to be presented when the general convention meets at Richmond in that year, as an evidence of gratitude for the blessings of three hundred years of English Christianity. It is a coincidence that just three centuries will have elapsed since Jamestown was founded in 1607 and the holy communion was first celebrated in England on our shores. What better time can there be than this to give a substantial proof of our appreciation of our re-ligious privileges. What gift can be more acceptable to God than a free will offering to be devoted to the work of church extension in this and other lands? "In meeting our apportionment we meeting our share of the debt incurred in keeping the church alive. It is now

proposed that we shall do for religion what thousands of Americans are doing for education—give freely of our means from some higher motive than the mere discharge of a financial obligation."

The result of this movement will doubtless be looked forward to with more than the ordinary interest by members of all denominations.

and secure thousands of devotees? This is an age of general intelligence to

driven many persons from their old moorings. They hardly know where they stand theologically. They have grown weary of the sameness and juicelessness of the religious conceptions and customs in the midst of which they have been reared. Along comes a powerful personality, who appeals to them in their restlessness and dissatisfaction. He is not over modest in his personal claims. He gives out that he himself is some great one. He encourages flattery and even sycophancy. He intimates that he possesses remarkable and even su-pernatural gifts. In a short time he has carried a host of impressionable women captive—the Scriptures employ another adleader gets a hold on a certain class of men also. Call it hypnotism or what you will, soon the devotees of both sexes are like clay in the hands of the potter. A spiritual monarchy is set up and the man or woman on the throne is looked upon as

always stay crazy. When the novelty of the fad has worn off the foolishness of the whole business is brought home to sober